

STORIES of AMERICAN CITIES

"Mystery Man of the A. E. F." Brings Woe and Joy

HOBOKEN, N. J.—When Private Roland Phillips arrived here the other day on the Mount Vernon from Brest three sorely disappointed mothers watched him walk past on the dock—Mrs. Roland Phillips of Flushing, L. I.; Mrs. Emma Phillips of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. R. A. Phillips of Yonkers. Each had confidently believed that Roland Phillips would prove to be her lost son. Phillips became the "mystery man of the A. E. F." when he was found wandering in the streets of Paris, a victim of amnesia. His identification tags were missing, his clothing and personal possessions gave no clues as to who he was. He was taken to a base hospital in France, where it was learned that his name was Roland Phillips. Further than that no one could learn.

Something in the sight of his native land must have jogged the soldier's memory. Anyway, something happened to the delicate machinery of his mind. In a flash it came to him that his home was in Evanston, Ind. Many reporters were waiting to talk with the "mystery man," and to them he made the announcement that he remembered that much about himself.

The newspaper men worked the wires. They soon discovered that the soldier is the son of Mrs. Emma Phillips of 206 Grant street, Evanston. The mother had not heard from her son since Easter, when she received a greeting from him. When she was notified of her son having been found the mother suffered a complete breakdown, due to her weakened condition following months of grieving.

Verily, as General Sherman said, "War is hell." And he might have added—"for the mothers."

Woman's Land Army Unit Makes Good in Nebraska

CHADRON, NEB.—Unit No. 1 of the woman land army, three New York girls who have taken to real farming, has been in Chadron for a month. It is composed of Miss Ann Marshall, Miss Katherine Sampson and Miss Linda Schroeder. All Chadron was at the station to see the girls arrive. It put them down as the "city type." And city girls are house plants, the Chadronites reckoned. Marcus J. Cain was waiting for the land army. Cain lives 18 miles out of Chadron on a 4,000-acre farm, with seven men workers. Next morning Cain arose to pilot the New Yorkers around the place and show them their duties. But he was late. The first thing on the schedule had been "milk the cows." It was just sun-up. Cain found his army out milking the cows. And that was not Cain's only surprise. He found that the army, clad in businesslike bloomers and high boots, was able to do any job on the ranch on which it was put, and to do it as efficiently and as quickly as did the men.

Chadron expected a failure. Cain's first visit to town was an event. He was surrounded by a crowd who wanted to know about his "merettes." Cain's answer was contained in four words sent by telegraph to the Woman's Land Army in New York: "Send more farm girls."

Chadron is now speculating just how long Cain can keep his land army intact. There are more bachelors with farms out in this country than anywhere else on the face of the earth.

Red Cross Canteen Wedding Eloquently Pictured

CHICAGO.—Married at 3 p. m. in the Red Cross canteen: Miss Luella Irene Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell of Casey, Ia., to Sergt. Don T. Deal of Cedar Rapids. Let Elmer Douglas, the staff photographer, tell of the wedding which was celebrated at the lake front hut. Elmer was there. He took the pictures, he ate some of the wedding cake, and, did he kiss the bride? We pause for a reply.

"You see the bridegroom passed through Chicago some time ago on his way back to Iowa when he got out of the war," says Elmer. "The Red Cross girls gave him such a good time in the canteen that he thought he'd like to spend the happiest day of his life there. So he wrote and asked them if he couldn't come back and be married there and they said yes. Sergeant Deal is going to be a high school teacher at Fort Dodge, Ia."

"By cracky! It was the prettiest wedding I ever saw. So sweet and simple and everybody was so nice. They had all the frills, too, you can bet. The bride was dressed beautifully with white dress, a big bunch of flowers, and a veil, and everything. First, though, I must tell you how the Red Cross girls all lined up, a double row, for the couple to pass between. Maj. S. C. Stanton of the Red Cross gave the bride away and then he lent her his beautiful gold sword to cut the wedding cake with. One of the Red Cross ladies had baked it, and it was some cake. It's the first time they've ever had a wedding in a Red Cross canteen."

James Anagnosopas Takes an Interesting Trip

GENEVA, ILL.—Somebody told James Anagnosopas, a farmer at Geneva, that they saw in the paper where he had been sued in the federal court in Chicago and that it said the case was to be called the very next day. James knew nothing about it, but he went to Chicago, hunted up the federal building and went into Judge Carpenter's court.

Clerk Claussen was calling out names of men who had failed to appear during the past four years. He reached the name of James Anagnosopas, and James answered "here."

My, what a sensation! About eight pairs of hands grabbed James at the same time and presto! he was in a dungeon vile. It appears that the missing man had been indicted four years before and had jumped his bail bond. The government had sold the homes of two workmen, his bondsmen.

When they questioned James of Geneva he spoiled it all. He wasn't the man at all.

Then James of Geneva got huffy and demanded his car fare from Judge Carpenter. The judge sent him to District Attorney Clyne, who sent him to Marshal Bradley, who sent him to Commissioner Mason, who sent him back again. After three round trips James sat down on the steps and wept.

"Rosie" the charwoman objected and complained to Marshal Bradley. Mr. Bradley then dug up 70 cents and told James to go back to Geneva and never even think of coming to Chicago again.

Very Speedy Get Aboard on the Sea of Matrimony

PEORIA, ILL.—"What ho, mates! How's this for a speedy get aboard on the sea of matrimony?" says Dan Cupid, and he's right. This out-stepping pupil of D. Cupid's proposed at 9 a. m.

He is Robert Purdy Probasco of Chicago, president and general manager of the Guaranty Trust and Oil Lands company, and a prominent Shriner, who stepped over to Peoria last Tuesday to do a bit of business in oil. He stopped at the Jefferson hotel. Oh, yes; Mr. Purdy is fifty-six years young.

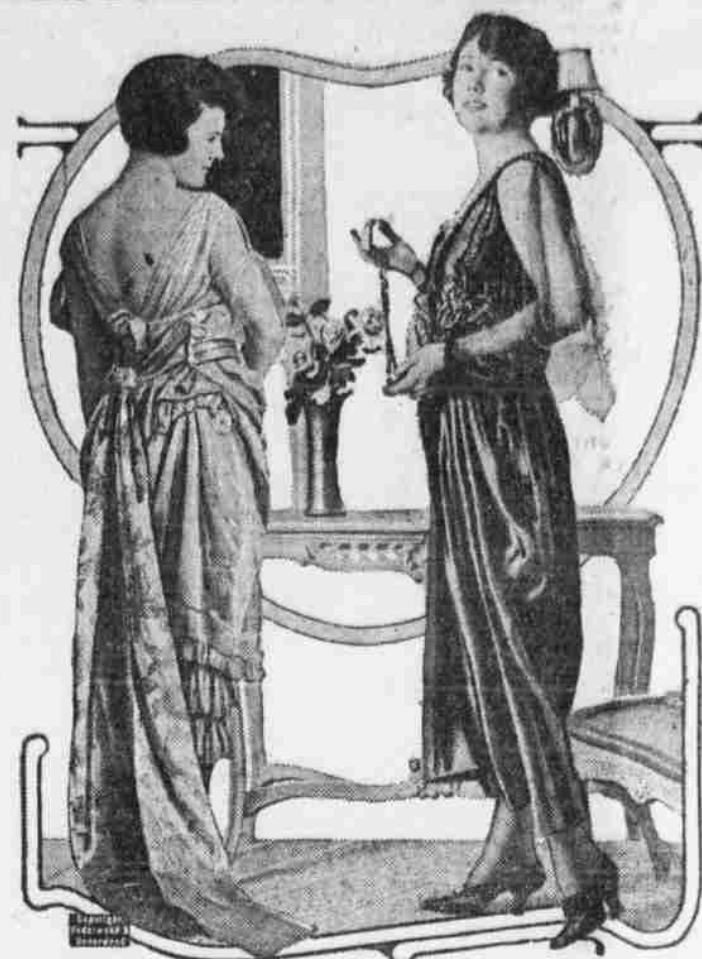
She who now has Mrs. Purdy Probasco on her calling cards was then on that fateful day Miss Lillian Hill, one of the Jefferson hotel. Miss Hill belongs to a prominent Hill tribe, having for father H. A. Hill of Ewing, Ill.; for grandfather, Judge Hill, one of southern Illinois' pioneer settlers and a founder of Ewing college; for cousin, a United States senator. Oh, yes, she was and is twenty-one years young.

Naturally a business man lingering in Peoria would send telegrams. Naturally he would chat with the telephone operator.

But as D. Cupid further says, it's not so naturally that they should fall in love right off the bat like that and tie up immediately.

What's happened to all his careful theories about the rough spots in the course of true love, anyhow?

Triumphs From the Fashion Show



To attend one of the fashion shows, staged by the Fashion-Art League of America is to come away, convinced that Americans might sign up a Declaration of Independence in the matter of fashions without sacrificing anything of beauty or style. They do not choose to do this and they do not follow slavishly the lead of other lands, but look to all quarters of the world for inspirations. These they adapt to suit our needs, and also they create for themselves such examples of loveliness as are revealed in the two evening gowns pictured here. Great American names are signed to them, and the gown at the left is one of the triumphs of the last fashion show.

This "Papillon" gown has as a foundation a green and gold metal cloth that shimmers through a veiling of gray tulle. Three full bouffants of tulle are placed above the bottom of the skirt and a tulle of tulle is edged with a frill of it. The bodice slopes down from above the bust line at the front into a wide giraffe at the back. Here it gives as much countenance to the backless gown of Paris as one may expect from an American designer. An overbodice of the tulle covers the shoulders and forms short sleeves. The effect of a short, square train is made of wide green and gold ribbon, brocaded with a butterfly pattern, that is set into the giraffe at each side and joined at the middle with two gold roses. These roses are small and full bloom, made of a gauze and appear unexpectedly on the tulle, where it is draped at the back. They strike the high note that finishes off a gorgeous and beautiful gown.

"Gorgeous" does not fit as a description of the gown shown at the right, but "brilliant" belongs to it. It was made of black satin, black tulle and jet by a famous designer, whose brain seems to be an inexhaustible picture gallery of lovely apparel for woman-kind. The skirt is revealed to fall in about the ankles, revealing them and the silk-and-satin-clad feet. The black tulle overbodice has long and full-draped sleeves, a wide giraffe of brilliant jet embroidery and strands of jet beads over the shoulders. A long, generous strand of them falls from the front of the bodice.

Surprises That Lurk in Hat Shops



At the time when we have heretofore found "fads" written in the story of summer millinery we find this year "continued." It seems the powers that be in the realm of hats have forbidden the early execution of summer headwear and interdicted the coming of velvet and other wintry looking things in August. To answer the demand for something new for late summer they have furnished new hats, but they are all summery and not wintry. Most of them are made of tulle or crepe georgette in cool combinations of color.

Three unusual hats for late summer are shown in the group above. The hat at the upper left of the group has a very wide, protecting brim and is covered with shell pink georgette crepe. There is a "curtain" about the brim edge that makes a pretty shadow for the eyes. Such a hat sheds a pale glow over the face. For trimming it boasts a scarf of tulle and lace draped about the crown and hanging over the brim edge. How much more pleasing to look at in hot weather a hat of this kind is than one of heavier stuffs.

The big black hat has always been a favorite in midsummer millinery. The example of it shown in the picture is made of hair braid with a fancy edge put on in two rows about the brim and covering the round crown. It is sparingly trimmed with a cluster of glycerined ostrich feathers at the back and a tie of ribbon about the crown.

A bonnet-like shape at the bottom of the group is a charming novelty. This georgette-covered shape has a facing that covers half the under brim in a darker shade than the stripe in the hat. In this model the georgette is a white with cross bars of celestial blue. One would expect a sash of ribbon on a model as quaint as this, and it is there; also a small cluster of flowers and a wisp of feathers are settled complacently, knowing they are expected, at the front of the shape.

Julia Bottomley

Brocaded Ribbon Vests.

The vest for suit wear keeps its popularity and its magnificence too. These vests that give brightness to the suit. Brocaded ribbon is frequently used for this purpose, and very lovely are the wide flowered and brocaded ribbons that adorn the ribbon counters.

Dolman or Cape?

Where, oh, where is the plain coat of yesterday? Today if it isn't a dolman it is sure to be a cape.

Skirts With Tunics.

Many skirts are being made with tunics so as to give the scant line around the ankles and still supply sufficient fullness around the hips. Panels at the sides will also be in evidence. Many of these panels are faced, looped under and fastened to the skirt with pearl buttons.

Figured Pongee.

Figured pongee has been made into some charming new blouses. It shows scrawling designs in blue—a soft blue.

The designs are not so bold and striking as those in the new foulards, neither are they so dainty and flower-like as foulards and pongees used to be. The blouses are made usually with tan or ecru net in the form of little vestees and collars and sometimes frills at the arms.

A Step-In Petticoat.

What may be called a step-in petticoat is cut on the principle of an envelope chemise, but very wide in the skirt.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

Many Americans Are Eager to Get Onto the Soil

WASHINGTON.—That a great many Americans, including returned soldiers and sailors, are eager to become farmers is shown by the work of the homebuilders' bureau of the United States railroad administration. During the first three months of 1919 about 14,000 persons applied to the bureau for help in getting farms. About 15 per cent of these were men back from war, and a large number of women were also among the applicants.

Town folk who want to get out in the country make up another large section of the back-to-the-soil army.

Farmers who have sold out land at fancy prices in thickly settled parts of the country, and want to buy larger places farther West, are also among the applicants. Some of these farmers want to buy places for boys just back from the war. There are also a number of applications from farmers in Canada. These generally went there from the United States and now want to return.

The men returned from war usually state they wish to continue an outdoor life. It is interesting to note that a majority of the returned soldiers mention either that they have just been married or that they are just about to be married.

Most of the women who write to the bureau express an interest in fruit-growing, dairying or poultry raising; but there are some women who want to tackle the heavy work of general farming, and some who want to raise cattle. In a number of cases three or four women have pooled their resources to buy a farm. Most of these intending women farmers are unmarried. A majority of those who give their previous occupations have been school-teachers.

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"Millions for Bonds, but No Tax on Ice Cream"

OFFICIAL Washington has been keeping an ear close to the ground to see how the public takes the tax on luxuries. "We need the money," is their motto, but just the same they want to know how the people feel about it. "Millions for bonds, but not one cent on ice cream" seems to be the answer.

The experience of the revenue office in collecting this tax shows conclusively that the American people are just as averse as ever to paying a tax which looks like a tax, and which has to be paid every day instead of once a year in a lump.

It also shows that the attitude of the average man toward being taxed is much the same as his attitude toward having a tooth pulled. He wants the thing done quickly and painlessly, and just as he trusts the dentist to pull the right tooth and not to remove an indispensable molar, so he trusts congress to levy an economically sound tax, and refuses to worry about that phase of the matter himself.

He will buy Liberty bonds with a whoop of joy, stimulated by a parade and a little oratory. He will pay a heavy tax in the way of tariff without a whimper because he doesn't see the money go. He will pay an income tax, after some swearing and perspiring, because the thing is done all at once, and his injured finances and feeling have time to recover before the dreadful days come around again.

The fact that a luxury tax is the most equitable and economical tax which can be levied does not mean anything to him.

American Legion Appeals to the American Women

AMERICAN women are taking up the American Legion idea enthusiastically. The name of the English nurse, Edith Cavell, who was shot by the Germans, has been chosen as the title for the first post. The Edith Cavell post of the American Legion will be composed of yeomanettes of the Brooklyn navy yard.

After it was decided at the St. Louis American Legion caucus that women were eligible for membership in the legion Chief Electrician James F. Goerick called together the yeomanettes of the Brooklyn station and on May 12 the first application for a woman's post was filed by them. Within the next two weeks applications for Edith Cavell posts were received from nearly every state of the Union. Headquarters has now ruled that the first charter would be given to the yeomanettes of the Brooklyn navy yard. Washington, D. C., came second with a Besty Ross post. Next in line came applications from the West for a Martha Washington post and a Molly Pitcher post. Manhattan was fifth with an application for a Barbara Fritchie post.

The war and navy departments have paid official tributes to the work which American women did in the great war. Many American girls and women of more mature age underwent virtually all the dangers that the men underwent. Thousands of American women crossed the sea in the days of submarine dangers and entered on work in France which took them well into the zone of fire. Scores of women have won decorations from the American government, or from the allied governments of Europe, not only for the heroic work of self-sacrifice, but for high courage in times of great danger.

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Motion Picture Is the Real Universal Language

THE real universal language, the one that is understood everywhere without study, is the motion picture. This has been demonstrated recently by a number of American exporters who are using the movie for such difficult tasks as selling shoes to Asiatics who always have gone barefoot, and soap to natives who regard water exclusively as a beverage.

The movie does not enter easily into domestic trade, or even into trade between equally civilized countries. But when it comes to trading with the hinterland people of the tropics, who are just becoming acquainted with modern conveniences, the movie is a boon.

A great difficulty which American trade has encountered in foreign countries is the cautious attitude of natives toward a new proposition.

For example, it is no easy matter to convince the people of an Indian village that an American chair is a desirable piece of furniture.

The native sees chairs in process of construction from harmless pieces of wood.

He gets used to the idea of a chair.

Wanted Good Roads; But Who Shall Construct Them?

THE American people have decided that the nation needs good roads and shall have good roads. Now the question is being argued: Who shall build these good roads? Chambers of commerce as a rule seem to think that there should be a federal highway commission as has been proposed in congress by the Townsend bill. Naturally most of the state highway commissions are against the commission, and if the commission bill is passed by congress, it will not be because Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture approves it. He has announced that he is flatly opposed to the plan and its accompanying provisions that all supervision of highways shall be taken from the department of agriculture and placed under this commission.

"Present machinery governing road work is running smoothly, and is doing so in spite of war-time handicaps. Why change?" summarizes the secretary's opposition statements. He argues that local conditions determine the value of any local piece of road; that traffic conditions in this big country vary greatly from section to section; that state highway departments are best able to classify roads properly on the basis of the economic purpose which they may serve; that the federal government, under the present Bankhead federal aid road act, is co-operating satisfactorily with the states in improving the roads of greatest importance, as determined by the state highway commissions.

The machinery governed by the present Bankhead act includes 48 highway departments.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JULY 13

BAPTISM.

LESSON TEXTS—Matt. 28:19-20; Acts 2:41-42.

GOLDEN TEXT—For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ.—Gal. 3:27.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 28:19; Acts 2:41; Col. 2:12; 1 Peter 3:21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Christ Baptized by John.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Baptism of Jesus Christ.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Pledge of Christian Discipleship.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Significance and Importance of Christian Baptism.

1. The Apostles' Commission (Matt. 28:18-20).

1. The authority of Jesus (v. 18). God gave him all authority in heaven and on earth. As mediator and coming king he possessed all authority. This authority extends over all the material world, angels, wicked men, devils, and his own people. God highly exalted him and gave him a name which is above every name (Phil. 2:9). There is no other way of salvation for the entire matter of redemption is in his hands (Acts 4:12). Since God has so highly honored him it is extreme folly to expect to be saved while disregarding him.

2. The Obligation of the apostles (v. 19-20).

(1) It was to teach, that is, make disciples of all the nations (v. 19). They were to make known to the whole world that Christ had died to save sinners and that God had committed to Jesus the redemption of the world. Those who are Christ's disciples are bound to proclaim him to others.

(2) Baptize those who believe (v. 19). This is the divinely appointed way of making a public confession of faith in Christ. The disciples must publicly take a stand for Christ. The application of water symbolizes the purifying effect of the blood of Christ and solemnly dedicates to the service of God. This baptism must be in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, showing that the believer has been brought into definite relationship to each member of the Holy Trinity.

(3) Teach the disciples obedience (v. 20). Profession is not enough. It must issue in obedience. Faith must result in works. To call Jesus "Lord" and do not the things which he says profits nothing.

3. The all-sufficient promise (v. 20). The Lord had told the disciples what would happen to them after he had gone away. He made it plain that perils of all kinds awaited them. Though the difficulties were great nothing mattered so long as they had the presence and fellowship of the all-powerful Savior and Lord.

II. The Baptism of the Eunuch (Acts 8:34-40).

1. Philip preached Jesus Christ to him (v. 35). At the invitation of the eunuch Philip joined himself to the chariot and found the eunuch reading from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. Beginning with this Scripture he preached Christ. He did not preach Christ as a great teacher, but as a savior who had suffered and died instead of the sinner. He preached him as one who had offered himself as a ransom for many. The fact that the eunuch, a great statesman, needed an interpreter of the Scriptures, even such a plain passage as the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, shows the absolute need of a preacher. The printed page is valuable, but there will always be the need of a preacher. The gospel needs to be experienced before one can be a witness of its saving power.

2. The eunuch requesting baptism (v. 36).

When Christ is truly preached men naturally desire to confess him in baptism. In many quarters baptism has been unduly emphasized, but in others it has been disregarded. It is highly important that an intelligent understanding of its meaning be possessed; for that of which Jesus Christ gave an example and a command is highly important.

3. Philip baptizing the eunuch (v. 38). Having secured from the eunuch the proper confession Philip baptized him. It is faith in Christ that saves, but those who have genuine faith desire to seal it in baptism.

4. The eunuch rejoicing (v. 39). Confession of Christ brings joy. Those who obey the commandments of the Lord can go on their way rejoicing.

More Than Life.

Religion is not a matter of intellectual luxury to those of us who are interested in it, but something very different. It is our life; and more than our life; for that is measured by pulse-beats, but our religious consciousness partakes of the infinite, toward which it is constantly yearning. It is very possible that a hundred or five hundred years from now the forms of religious belief may be so altered that we should hardly know them. But the sense of dependence on divine influence, and the need of communion with the unseen and eternal will be then just what they are now. It is not the geologist's hammer, or the astronomer's telescope, or the naturalist's microscope, that is going to take away the need of the human soul for that rock to rest upon.—Olive Wendell Holmes.

Jesus Saves.

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